

THE
PEOPLE'S ALMANAC
FOR
1878,

CONTAINING, BESIDES MUCH USEFUL INFORMATION OF A GENERAL CHARACTER, AN ARRAY OF

FACTS AND FIGURES

CONCERNING THE DOMINION OF CANADA, (CULLED FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,) WHICH EVERY RATEPAYER OF THE DOMINION SHOULD BE ACQUAINTED WITH.

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—
1878.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE author, having been urged by many who remembered his "PEOPLE'S ALMANAC FOR 1875," to undertake a similar publication in view of the approaching Dominion Elections, has no words to waste on introduction—he simply desires to say that he makes no pretence of furnishing a complete record of the misdeeds of the present Government, **THEIR NAME IS LEGION**, and they could not possibly be crowded in without greatly increasing the size of the Almanac, but he believes he has furnished enough in these pages to convince every unprejudiced elector of the Dominion that Mackenzie has utterly forfeited the confidence of the people.

SHATTERED HOPES.

The advent of Mackenzie to power in 1873 was hailed with acclamation by Reformers throughout the Dominion, because they believed he was going to introduce an era of purity, good government and economy such as had never been known before—many even of those who had formerly been opposed to him, putting faith in his professions and resolving to give him a fair trial. In his address to the electors of Lambton he proclaimed:

"We will strive to elevate the standard of public morality, which our opponents have done so much to debase; and to conduct public affairs upon principles which honest men can approve, and by practices which will bear the light of day."

How has he fulfilled that promise? Let every elector read the record of facts in the following pages, and judge for himself!

The *Globe* of July 3, 1867, said:—

"The Cabinet is thus reported to consist of thirteen members, and in order to find duties for them, or pretence of duties, the actual business of the country is cut up into infinitesimal portions with a most ludicrous result. It would have been less absurd to have appointed two men to the same office, one to watch the other, as they do in Japan. * * * When the whole business of the United States is transacted by seven Cabinet officers, it is surely absurd to appoint thirteen for the Dominion of Canada."

Mackenzie loudly re-echoed these sentiments in the House, but when he got into power, appointed thirteen Cabinet officers, and an additional Minister without portfolio! And last session he tried to imitate Japan by a Bill (Mar. 18, '78) to appoint two Ministers to preside over the same Department!

NO COALITION!

Every elector in the Dominion will remember how bitterly Mackenzie and his party opposed Coalitions. "Down with Coalitions!" was the watchword at every election, was proclaimed from every hustings and re-echoed through the press, till Reformers were led to believe that to form a Coalition was one of the greatest outrages that could be perpetrated upon the people. Here is what the Reform Convention which met in Toronto on 27th June, 1867, said :—

"Coalitions of opposing political parties for ordinary administrative purposes inevitably result in the abandonment of principle by one or both parties to the compact, the lowering of public morality, lavish public expenditure, and wide spread corruption, * * * and that no government will be satisfactory to the people of Upper Canada which is formed and maintained by a Coalition of public men holding opposite political principles." (*Globe*, June 28, 1867.)

When Mackenzie got into power he formed a Coalition with R. J. Cartwright, who was condemned by the *Globe* as a "mixer and muddler," who had been denounced by the same paper during the last general election for having "voted to reward foul murder in the Northwest," for voting for the long route for the Intercolonial, frustrating economy by voting down Holton's motion to re-organize the civil service, voting "to deliver the Treasury into the hands of the most unscrupulous of men" by opposing Mackenzie's fortification motion, voting down Blake's motion for independence of Parliament, voting for violating the constitution in respect of Nova Scotia subsidy, with a long list of other votes; and who still describes himself as a Conservative! (Par. Companion, p. 129.) He also took into his Cabinet R. W. Scott, who was one of the most pronounced Tories in the old Parliament of Canada, who in the Ontario Legislature voted steadily against Blake and McKellar till they formed a Coalition with him, and who yet describes himself as a Conservative! (Par. Comp. p. 105.) In addition to these he took in Burpee, Coffin, Ross and Smith, two of whom voted with Sir John Macdonald and against Mackenzie on every vote in connection with Huntingdon's Pacific Railway charges, and the other two on every vote when they were present! (Journals 1873, pp. 116, 289, 290, 368, 369.) Not content with these, on 7th December, 1875, apparently lost to all sense of shame, he took the notorious Cauchon into his Ministry!

Reformers, who have followed Mackenzie in denouncing Coalitions, what think you of his shameful abandonment of the cardinal principle of the party?

CONSORTING WITH TRAITORS!

"There's a land that bears a well-known name,
 Though it is but a little spot,
 'Tis first on the blazing scroll of fame,
 And who dare say 'tis not?"'

From that land Canadians are proud to have sprung, and our connection with it we prize as our greatest glory, but a party has lately arisen in Canada which would sever our connection with the old flag, and under the specious name of "Canadian Independence," pave the way for Annexation. Read what the *Globe* said on 27th October, 1874, when Goldwin Smith advocated Independence :—

"The advocacy of Canadian Independence touches every individual in the Dominion in all his dearest and most important relations. It puts all his material, social and religious interests into possible jeopardy, and at the least, into a condition of manifest uncertainty. It cannot even be discussed without implying that there is no present national feeling, and not even present national prejudices. Its coming up as a question to be discussed, or even tolerated, implies the utmost indifference to the present order of things, if not the most absolute hostility to its continuance. * * * * No Government worth the name, no people possessed of the very first breathings of national life, would ever tolerate, under the plea of free discussion, assaults upon the very existence of that form of government, or the advocacy of schemes which struck at all that had hitherto been held dear, and all that had made the nation what it was."

Though the language is strong, it will find an echo in every loyal heart throughout the Dominion. Let Electors ponder it, and then

LOOK AT THE DISLOYAL CREW

Whom Mackenzie has taken in to help him to govern the country :

LUCIUS SETH HUNTINGTON, Postmaster General, the leader of the Independence movement, who in the *Parliamentary Companion*, (1875, p. 32,) boldly proclaims himself "A Liberal, and in favor of the Independence of Canada!"

TELESPHORE FOURNIER, late Minister of Justice, who avows himself (Par. Comp. 1875, p. 219,) "A Liberal, and in favor of the Political Independence of Canada!"

TOUSSAINT ANTOINE RADOLPHE LAFLAMME, Minister of Justice, who proclaims himself (Par. Comp. 1875, p. 242,) "a member of the Parti National," one of whose leading planks is Independence!

LUC LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, late Minister of Agriculture, who proclaims himself (Par. Com. 1875, p. 85,) "A Liberal and Nationalist!"

ALFRED GILPIN JONES, Minister of Militia, who declared he would take off his hat and cheer when the British flag was hauled down!"

~~As~~ Loyal electors of the Dominion, who still cherish the old flag, will you tolerate a Ministry composed of such men?

MOON

Bh. 45m
3d. 29mNew Moon, 3d.
First Quar. 11d. 13h. 29m

MOON

Full Moon, 18d. 18h. 53m
Last Quar. 25d. 10h. 32m

To elevate the standard high
Mackenzie doth begin,
Wuh Copper Mines and "Come along,"
Big Pushes and Neebing!

| D of M. | D of W. | Sun Rise | Sun Set | Moon Rise. | FACTS. |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|------------|---|
| 1 | Tue | 7 34 | 4 34 | 6 13 | |
| 2 | W d | 7 34 | 4 35 | 7 10 | 1874—Blake introduces his "friend Moore" to Mackenzie. \$29,910 |
| 3 | Thu | 7 34 | 4 36 | 7 57 | of public money squandered on |
| 4 | Frid | 7 34 | 4 37 | 8 34 | "friend Moore". — |
| 5 | Sat | 7 34 | 4 38 | 9 02 | |
| 6 | Sun | 7 33 | 4 39 | 9 25 | |
| 7 | Mon | 7 33 | 4 40 | 9 46 | |
| 8 | Tue | 7 33 | 4 41 | 10 04 | |
| 9 | W d | 7 33 | 4 42 | 10 21 | |
| 10 | Thu | 7 33 | 4 44 | 10 39 | |
| 11 | Frid | 7 32 | 4 45 | 10 58 | |
| 12 | Sat | 7 32 | 4 46 | 11 21 | |
| 13 | Sun | 7 31 | 4 47 | 11 47 | |
| 14 | Mon | 7 31 | 4 48 pm | 21 | 1875—Steel Rails contract. After |
| 15 | Tue | 7 30 | 4 49 | 1 06 | three years, most of them are still |
| 16 | W d | 7 30 | 4 51 | 2 03 | lying in piles as monuments of the |
| 17 | Thu | 7 29 | 4 52 | 3 12 | Premier's folly, while the country |
| 18 | Frid | 7 29 | 4 53 | 4 31 | loses between one and two millions! |
| 19 | Sat | 7 28 | 4 54 | 5 54 | 1878—Vail, Minister of Militia, ut- |
| 20 | Sun | 7 27 | 4 56 | 7 17 | terly routed at Digby! |
| 21 | Mon | 7 27 | 4 57 | 8 37 | 1878—Jones, who declared he would |
| 22 | Tue | 7 26 | 4 53 | 9 56 | take off his hat and cheer when the |
| 23 | W d | 7 25 | 4 59 | 11 13 | British flag was hauled down, |
| 24 | Thu | 7 24 | 5 00 | a.m. | made Minister of Militia! How |
| 25 | Frid | 7 23 | 5 02 | 0 30 | do our volunteers like the insult? |
| 26 | Sat | 7 23 | 5 04 | 1 45 | |
| 27 | Sun | 7 22 | 5 05 | 2 59 | 1874—Maddiver elevates the stan- |
| 28 | Mon | 7 21 | 5 06 | 4 07 | dar thus: "Come along and put |
| 29 | Tue | 7 20 | 5 07 | 5 05 | down bribery and corruption! |
| 30 | W d | 7 19 | 5 09 | 5 55 | Vote for Walker. Come along, |
| 31 | Thu | 7 18 | 5 10 | 6 34 | John, we have lots of money!" |

FACTS ABOUT OUR FINANCES.

Mackenzie, when in opposition was strong on economy, and never tired of declaring how the country was being ruined by the wasteful extravagance of Sir John A. Macdonald. Since he got into power, how has he shown his economy? Look at the figures:—

The total expenditure out of Consolidated Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1873, the last of Sir John Macdonald's administration, was \$19,174,647; the first year Mackenzie had complete control, ending June, 1875, *he ran up the expenditure to \$23,713,071*, and the next year (1875-76) again increased it to \$24,488,372, and for 1876-7 expended \$23,519,301! (Pub. Acc. 1877, p. xix.)

In every year under Sir John A. Macdonald the Finance Minister could congratulate the country on a large surplus. Look at the list:—for the year ending 30th June, 1868, surplus \$201,836; for 1868-69, surplus \$341,000; for 1869-70, surplus \$1,166,716; for 1870-1, surplus \$3,712,479; for 1871-2, surplus \$3,125,345; for 1872-3, surplus \$1,638,822! (Pub. Acc. 1877, p. xix.) But although Mackenzie's first act was to put three millions of additional taxation on the people, (Budget Speech 1874,) he had only been two years in power when the "mixing and muddling" of Cartwright changed surpluses into deficits—for 1875-6, we had a deficit of \$1,900,785; and for 1876-7 a deficit of \$1,460,027! (Pub. Acc. 1877, p. xix.) and this year another large deficit is anticipated!

Total surpluses under Sir John Macdonald, \$10,186,288! Two year's deficits under Mackenzie, \$3,360,812!

In addition to his continual surpluses, Sir John Macdonald spent more on capital account each year than he increased the public debt. Look at the figures:—1867-8, excess of capital expenditure over increase of debt, \$545,714; 1868-9, \$411,838; 1869-70, \$1,320,681; 1870-1, \$4,173,621; 1871-2, \$8,417,935; 1872-3, \$2,202,929; or a total of \$12,072,778 for permanent works paid out of ordinary revenue! (Pub. Acc. 1877, p. xvi.) But when Mackenzie got into power he increased the public debt each year more than he expended on capital account! Here are the figures:—1874-5, \$760,228; 1875-6, \$1,389,017; 1876-7, \$1,057,448; or in three years, debt increased \$3,206,693 more than expended on capital account! (Pub. Acc. 1877, p. xvii.)

Now Electors of Canada, look at the contrast, and say which style of managing your finances you prefer!

MOON
New Moon, 2d.
First Quar. 10d.
2d. 59m.
3d. 59m.
4th. 59m.



*This is the kind of anglin'
Done in the Speaker's chair;
A heavy printing contract
Will make his rulings fair!*

| D of M. | D of W. | Sun Rise | Sun Set. | Moon Rise. | FACTS. |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|------------|---|
| 1 Frid | 7 16 | 5 11 | 7 05 | | |
| 2 Sat | 7 15 | 5 13 | 7 30 | | |
| 3 Sun | 7 14 | 5 14 | 7 51 | | |
| 4 Mon | 7 13 | 5 15 | 8 09 | | |
| 5 Tue | 7 12 | 5 17 | 8 26 | | |
| 6 W'd | 7 10 | 5 18 | 8 44 | | |
| 7 Thu | 7 09 | 5 20 | 9 02 | | |
| 8 Frid | 7 08 | 5 21 | 9 23 | | |
| 9 Sat | 7 07 | 5 22 | 9 47 | | |
| 10 Sun | 7 05 | 5 24 | 10 17 | | |
| 11 Mon | 7 04 | 5 25 | 10 55 | | |
| 12 Tue | 7 02 | 5 26 | 11 45 | | |
| 13 W'd | 7 01 | 5 28 | pm 47 | | |
| 14 Thu | 6 59 | 5 29 | 2 00 | | |
| 15 Frid | 6 58 | 5 31 | 3 21 | | |
| 16 Sat | 6 57 | 5 32 | 4 44 | | |
| 17 Sun | 6 55 | 5 33 | 6 08 | | |
| 18 Mon | 6 53 | 5 35 | 7 30 | | |
| 19 Tue | 6 52 | 5 36 | 8 51 | | |
| 20 W'd | 6 50 | 5 37 | 10 11 | | |
| 21 Thu | 6 49 | 5 38 | 11 30 | | |
| 22 Frid | 6 47 | 5 40 | a.m. | | |
| 23 Sat | 6 46 | 5 41 | 0 47 | | |
| 24 Sun | 6 45 | 5 42 | 1 58 | | |
| 25 Mon | 6 43 | 5 44 | 3 01 | | |
| 26 Tue | 6 41 | 5 45 | 3 54 | | |
| 27 W'd | 6 39 | 5 46 | 4 35 | | |
| 28 Thu | 6 38 | 5 48 | 5 08 | | |
| | | | | | (18th) 1875—Mackenzie asks Imperial Parliament to alter Confederation Act, (Sess. Pap. 45, 1876,) in defiance of resolution of House, seconded by himself, that no change should be sought without previous assent of Dominion Parliament! (Journals 1871, p. 148.) |
| | | | | | This is consistency! |

Subsidizing the Speaker is Mackenzie's plan for securing the Independence of Parliament!

A QUARTER OF A MILLION SQUANDERED.

The Pacific Railway Act, section 12, provides that works in connection with the Railway "shall be let out by contracts offered to public competition," but in defiance of this, Mackenzie on May 11, 1875, sent Hugh Sutherland, the defeated Grit candidate of East Simcoe, up to commence the Fort Francis Lock as part of the Pacific Railway, *without contract, without estimates, without a proper plan*, without a report of a Pacific Railway engineer recommending it, *but in the face of a report from Mr. Mortimer in which he distinctly condemns it*, saying, "I think the lake facilities at the Shebandowan end, even "improved, would hardly justify the expense of putting in "locks!" (Pacific Railway Report 1877, p. 212.) Every elector should read the record of this stupendous folly given in Sessional Paper 88, 1877, and the report of evidence before Senate Committee, and he will stand amazed at the reckless blundering of the Premier! Sutherland was sent up without plans or estimates; on 24th July, over two months after he has gone up, Mr. Hazelewood, engineer, is instructed to go up "with all possible despatch," and ascertain "*whether or no the labors of Mr. Sutherland are in the right direction!*" August 2nd, months after the work has been commenced, the plans are only in preparation! In the fall of 1876, a year and a half after the work has been going on, G. F. Baillairge, another engineer, is sent up, and from his report of Dec. 26, 1876, it appears that although the lock is being constructed 7 feet deep, the navigation below only averages from 5 to 7 feet, and above is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet! In the spring of 1877, Sutherland got orders to reduce depth to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but he was already a foot lower, and he had to make it $5\frac{1}{2}$! (Evidence p. 25.) The wildness of the Premier's undertaking can be imagined when it is understood that he proposed to carry freight to Manitoba by a short piece of railway from Thunder Bay, then through these "*water stretches*" over *nine portages*, (where it would have to be handled twice at each,) and then another short railway at Selkirk; and that Fort Frances Lock *only overcomes one of these portages!* Shortly after the Lock was commenced, the Premier changed the line of railway to run about *ninety or a hundred miles north of Fort Frances*, which renders the utilization of the water stretches practically impossible! (See evidence of Capt. Dick and others.) The lock will cost at least a quarter of a million, and is on the Rainy River, *the boundary between Canada and the States*. If improvements are needed, Americans should do their share, but our "practi-

MOON

 New Moon, 3d.
 First Quarter, 11d.
 Full Moon, 18d.
 Last Quar., 25d.
 69m
 69m


*And now Mackenzie bringeth in
 His Cabinet so pure,
 The "smell to heaven," while Blake et al.
 The odor must endure!*

MOON
 Full Moon, 18d. 15h. 49m
 Last Quar. 25d. 11h. 32m

| D of M. | D of W. | Sun Rise. | Sun Set. | Moon Rise. | FACTS. |
|---------|---------|-----------|----------|------------|---|
| 1 | Frid | 6 36 | 5 49 | 5 34 | (9th) 1872—Mackenzie and Blake offer \$5000 reward for capture of Riel (<i>Ontario Gazette</i> ,) but when they got in power in Ottawa, allowed him to come and sign his name as a member of the House, (Mar. '74,) and instead of searching for Riel, searched for an excuse to procure an amnesty, which they afterwards did! (Votes and Proceedings 1875, p. 62.) |
| 2 | Sat | 6 34 | 5 50 | 5 36 | |
| 3 | Sun | 6 33 | 5 52 | 6 16 | |
| 4 | Mon | 6 31 | 5 53 | 6 34 | |
| 5 | Tue | 6 29 | 5 54 | 6 51 | |
| 6 | W'd | 6 27 | 5 55 | 7 09 | |
| 7 | Thu | 6 26 | 5 57 | 7 28 | |
| 8 | Frid | 6 24 | 5 58 | 7 51 | |
| 9 | Sat | 6 22 | 5 59 | 8 18 | |
| 10 | Sun | 6 20 | 6 00 | 8 53 | |
| 11 | Mon | 6 19 | 6 02 | 9 36 | |
| 12 | Tue | 6 17 | 6 03 | 10 31 | |
| 13 | W'd | 6 15 | 6 04 | 11 37 | 1875—Mackenzie refused to have a survey of route before letting contract for Georgian Bay Branch! (Journals p. 220.) Contract had afterwards to be abandoned because of difficulties discovered! |
| 14 | Thu | 6 13 | 6 05 | pm 52 | |
| 15 | Frid | 6 11 | 6 06 | 2 12 | |
| 16 | Sat | 6 10 | 6 08 | 3 34 | |
| 17 | Sun | 6 08 | 6 09 | 4 57 | |
| 18 | Mon | 6 06 | 6 10 | 6 19 | |
| 19 | Tue | 6 04 | 6 11 | 7 41 | |
| 20 | W'd | 6 03 | 6 12 | 9 04 | |
| 21 | Thu | 6 01 | 6 13 | 10 24 | |
| 22 | Frid | 5 59 | 6 14 | 11 41 | |
| 23 | Sat | 5 57 | 6 15 | a.m. | |
| 24 | Sun | 5 55 | 6 16 | 0 50 | |
| 25 | Mon | 5 54 | 6 18 | 1 48 | (29th) 1875—Mackenzie refused to submit contracts for Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway to House for approval. Blake could not stand such a departure from former professions and voted against him! (Journals p. 299.) |
| 26 | Tue | 5 52 | 6 20 | 2 34 | |
| 27 | W'd | 5 50 | 6 21 | 3 10 | |
| 28 | Thu | 5 48 | 6 22 | 3 38 | |
| 29 | Frid | 5 47 | 6 23 | 4 02 | |
| 30 | Sat | 5 45 | 6 24 | 4 22 | |
| 31 | Sun | 5 43 | 6 26 | 4 40 | |

cal Premier" wants Canada to clean out the river for the Americans!

☞ What do the electors think of squandering our money on this stupendous folly?

◆◆◆◆◆

VIOLATING THE STATUTE!

The Pacific Railway Act, Section 5, enacts that:

"A line of electric telegraph shall be constructed in advance of the said railway and branches, along their whole extent respectively, as soon as possible *after the location of the line shall have been determined upon.*"

The plain intention of that Act is that the telegraph shall be constructed after the location of the line, so that the work of clearing, &c., done on it shall be so much towards the construction of the railway. But Mackenzie never allows even Acts of Parliament to stand in his way, and in October and November 1874, and February 1875, he *let telegraph contracts for the whole line from Lake Superior to British Columbia,* (Pacific Railway Report 1877, pp. 384, 385,) at a cost of about a million of dollars, (Hansard, March 5, 1875,) *before the line was located!* At that time, of the 430 miles from Lake Superior to Red River, only 160 miles had been located; a portion of the line had been located through the prairie region, but no location whatever had been made through the Rocky Mountains and westward! (Hansard, Mar. 5.) On April 2, 1875, Messrs. Bowell and Kirkpatrick moved regretting that telegraph contracts should be let contrary to statute, before the line was located. Blake could not sanction such a plain violation of statute, and shirked the vote, *but Mackenzie with his less scrupulous followers voted it down!* (Journals, p. 346.) A few days after voting this down (April 9,) Mackenzie telegraphed to F. J. Barnard, who had the contract in British Columbia, *to stop work!* But the contractor had already 50 miles almost completed, and large supplies on hand, and put in a bill of \$43,720 for expense he had been put to! (Sess. Paper 82, 1876.) *Three years and a half after this contract was let, and two years and a half after it was to be completed, the location of the line through British Columbia was only being determined on,* (Mackenzie's explanations, May 4, 1878,) but in the meantime, thousands have been squandered through the Premier's reckless violation of statute!

☞ Electors, how do you like the Premier squandering your money in defiance of law?

MOON
New Moon, 2d. 15h. 57m.
First Quar. 10d. 9h. 37m.



*With industries ruined and men out of work,
Canadians everywhere feel
That a change must be had, and it's time to get rid
Of our Government "flies on the wheel!"*

MOON
Full Moon, 17d. 0h. 40m.
Last Quar. 24d. 3h. 16m.

| D of M. | D o W. | Sun Rise | Sun Set. | Moon Rise. | FACTS. |
|---------|--------|----------|----------|--|--------|
| 1 Mon | 5 41 | 6 27 | 4 58 | 1875—Mackenzie voted down resolution to purchase Government railway supplies by tender! (Hansard, p. 7.) This is Reform! | |
| 2 Tue | 5 39 | 6 28 | 5 15 | 1877—Sir John Macdonald moved to take duty off Tea, and make it up by something that would aid the industries of the country. Mackenzie voted it down! (Journals, p. 224.) | |
| 3 W'd | 5 37 | 6 29 | 5 35 | | |
| 4 Thu | 5 35 | 6 30 | 5 57 | | |
| 5 Frid | 5 34 | 6 31 | 6 23 | 1876—House passed a report recommending Return respecting Steel Rails to be printed. In defiance of the House, the Return is suppressed! | |
| 6 Sat | 5 32 | 6 33 | 6 55 | | |
| 7 Sun | 5 30 | 6 34 | 7 35 | | |
| 8 Mon | 2 28 | 6 35 | 8 26 | | |
| 9 Tue | 5 27 | 6 36 | 9 26 | | |
| 10 W'd | 5 25 | 6 37 | 10 36 | | |
| 11 Thu | 5 23 | 6 39 | 11 52 | | |
| 12 Frid | 5 21 | 6 40 | pm 70 | | |
| 13 Sat | 5 20 | 6 41 | 2 29 | | |
| 14 Sun | 5 18 | 6 42 | 3 49 | | |
| 15 Mou | 5 16 | 6 43 | 5 09 | | |
| 16 Tue | 5 15 | 6 45 | 6 31 | | |
| 17 W'd | 5 13 | 6 46 | 7 54 | | |
| 18 Thu | 5 11 | 6 47 | 9 15 | | |
| 19 Frid | 5 10 | 6 48 | 10 30 | | |
| 20 Sat | 5 08 | 6 49 | 11 34 | | |
| 21 Sun | 5 07 | 6 50 | a.m. | | |
| 22 Mon | 5 05 | 6 52 | 0 27 | | |
| 23 Tue | 5 03 | 6 53 | 1 08 | | |
| 24 W'd | 5 02 | 6 54 | 1 39 | | |
| 25 Thu | 5 01 | 6 55 | 2 05 | | |
| 26 Frid | 4 59 | 6 56 | 2 26 | | |
| 27 Sat | 4 57 | 6 58 | 2 45 | | |
| 28 Sun | 4 56 | 6 59 | 3 03 | | |
| 29 Mon | 4 55 | 7 00 | 3 21 | | |
| 30 Tue | 4 53 | 7 01 | 3 40 | | |

THE CAUCHON DISGRACE.

Never in the history of Canada was a more shameless Coalition entered into than when Mackenzie took the notorious Cauchon into his Cabinet, and electors will not soon forget the indelible disgrace it brought on those who had heretofore paraded their purity. Here is what the *Globe* on Dec. 9, 1872, said of Cauchon :

"The Beaufort job is RANK AND SMELLS TO HEAVEN. That Cauchon has been *proved guilty of jobbery, and of defiantly breaking the law for years*, is we think not doubted by any sane man!"

When this scandalous affair had compelled Cauchon to resign his seat to avoid being expelled, and he was re-elected, the *Globe* said : "Mr. Cauchon comes back apparently TO BRAZEN OUT THE WHOLE OF HIS INIQUITIES!" While the *Herald*, the leading Grit paper in Montreal, said the job was perpetrated at the expense of "those who suffer from the saddest infirmity to which human nature is liable, because what was bought and sold was the power of squeezing the highest possible profit out of economies *exercised at the cost of the most helpless of God's creatures!*" and went on to say that if this were a matter of life and death in the criminal court, "the evidence of M. Cauchon WOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO HANG HIM!"

Yet Mackenzie "elevates the standard of public morality" by shamelessly taking this man into his Cabinet, and after brazening it out for a couple of years, elevated him to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Manitoba !

Electors, you will be called upon to say what you think of the Coalition with Cauchon ! Voting for the Government means approval of it—can you honestly do so ?

In 1871, Blake and Mackenzie insisted that iron rails should be laid on the Intercolonial, and voted for a motion to that effect, (Journals, p. 223;) but in 1876, having those steel rails on hand, and wanting to hide them away, Mackenzie took up the iron rails, and took 11,600 tons of the 50,000 bought for the Pacific to lay the track with steel! (Sess. Pap! 77, 1877.) He thus had the iron rails on hand, and despite protests, he took power to lend (!) them to whatever railways he pleased, without naming the roads, (Journals 1876, p. 298,) although he and Blake denounced Sandfield Macdonald for taking power to subsidize railways without naming them, and turned him out of power on that very point! (Ont. Journals, 1871, p. 18.)

What do those who joined Mackenzie in condemning Sandfield Macdonald think of his consistency?

MOON.
New Moon, 2d. 7h. 32m
First Quar. 9d. 17h. 14m
Full Moon, 16d. 9h. 13m



MOON | Last Quar. 23d. 20h. 24m
New Moon 31d. 20h. 30m

*When England's flag's pu'le'd down, Jones says
He'll doff his hat and shout,
But loyal men will teach him that
We turn such traitors out!*

| D of M. | D of W. | Sun Rise | Sun Set. | Moon Rise. |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|------------|
| 1 | W'd | 4 52 | 7 02 | 4 01 |
| 2 | Thu | 4 51 | 7 04 | 4 26 |
| 3 | Frid | 4 50 | 7 05 | 4 56 |
| 4 | Sat | 4 49 | 7 06 | 5 33 |
| 5 | Sun | 4 47 | 7 07 | 6 21 |
| 6 | Mon | 4 45 | 7 09 | 7 21 |
| 7 | Tue | 4 43 | 7 10 | 8 27 |
| 8 | W'd | 4 42 | 7 11 | 9 41 |
| 9 | Thu | 4 41 | 7 12 | 10 56 |
| 10 | Frid | 4 40 | 7 13 | pm 14 |
| 11 | Sat | 4 39 | 7 14 | 1 30 |
| 12 | Sun | 4 38 | 7 15 | 2 46 |
| 13 | Mon | 4 37 | 7 16 | 4 05 |
| 14 | Tue | 4 36 | 7 17 | 5 26 |
| 15 | W'd | 4 34 | 7 18 | 6 46 |
| 16 | Thu | 4 33 | 7 20 | 8 05 |
| 17 | Frid | 4 32 | 7 21 | 9 15 |
| 18 | Sat | 4 31 | 7 22 | 10 14 |
| 19 | Sun | 4 30 | 7 23 | 11 01 |
| 20 | Mon | 4 29 | 7 24 | 11 37 |
| 21 | Tue | 4 28 | 7 25 | a.m. |
| 22 | W'd | 4 27 | 7 26 | 0 06 |
| 23 | Thu | 4 26 | 7 27 | 0 30 |
| 24 | Frid | 4 26 | 7 28 | 0 50 |
| 25 | Sat | 4 25 | 7 29 | 1 06 |
| 26 | Sun | 4 24 | 7 30 | 1 27 |
| 27 | Mon | 4 23 | 7 31 | 1 44 |
| 28 | Tue | 4 23 | 7 31 | 2 05 |
| 29 | W'd | 4 22 | 7 32 | 2 28 |
| 30 | Thu | 4 22 | 7 33 | 2 56 |
| 31 | Frid | 4 21 | 7 34 | 3 21 |

FACTS.

1878—A return to the House having been “cooked” in the interest of the Government, Sir John Macdonald asked for committee to investigate who was responsible for the alteration, but Mackenzie dare not have an investigation, and voted it down! (Votes and Proceedings, p. (378.) Another sample of “practices which will bear the light of day!”

1875—Mackenzie sends defeated Grit candidate up to commence Fort Frances Lock without contract, in defiance of statute! Result, a quarter of a million squandered!

1876—Another contract with Norris, member for Lincoln, under which he and his partners draw \$89,060 of public funds! (Pacific Railway Rep., 1877, p. 395.) This is Mackenzie’s way of maintaining the Independence of Parliament!

THE KAMINISTIQUIA JOB.

Mackenzie having located the terminus of the Pacific Railway on the Kaministiquia, sent up Messrs. Wilson and Reid in 1876, to value the lands to be taken, and appointed Peter J. Brown, a partner in the firm of Oliver, Davidson & Co., the principal owners of the property to be taken, as their legal adviser! The Premier states (Evidence, p. 154,) that he did not know at that time that Brown was a partner, but this is in the face of the fact that previous to that time he had entered into a telegraph contract with them, where the names of the partners are set out in full, and Mackenzie's name as Minister of Public Works is signed to it below Brown's name as a partner in the firm! (Sess. Paper 52, 1878.) One of the partners of this lucky firm by some mysterious means gets early information of what lands are wanted, and goes around buying up lots. (Evidence of Clark and Savigny.) The result of this valuation is that \$51,650, or over \$500 per acre is given for about 100 acres of land in a comparative wilderness! (Sess. Pap. 57, 1877.) Although Murdoch, an engineer, had recommended further down the river as more convenient, and a site could have been got there for about \$75 per acre! (Evidence p. 51.) Half-acre lots bought from the Government two or three years before for \$4 each are paid for at \$250 and \$275. Lot No. 6, Neebing, 113 acres, was bought from the Government at \$1 per acre in 1869 : was purchased from the owner in 1873 by Oliver, Davidson & Co., for \$350, in addition to which they paid balance due Government, getting the patent for less than \$4 per acre. (See records in Crown Lands Office.) But the valuators allowed them \$5047 for about 10 acres of this wild farm lot! (Sess. Pap. 57, 1877.) Although the Railway Act, sub-section 18 of Section 9, makes provision that the increased value given to the rest of the property by the railway shall be taken into account, the valuators consulted Brown, one of the owners, and under his advice did not apply the Act! (Evidence of Wilson, p. 13.)

~~as~~ Electors should read the evidence and see if a more barefaced swindle ever was perpetrated in the Dominion.

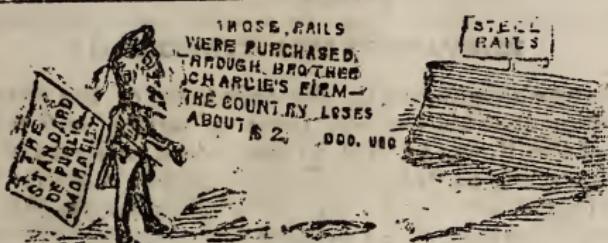
For the year ending 30th June, 1873, \$13,033,856 of Customs revenue was collected by Sir John Macdonald at an expenditure of \$576,765, (Pub. Acc. p. 9;) but in 1877 it cost under Mackenzie \$721,604 to collect \$12,556,767, (Pub. Acc. p. 11,) or \$153,839 more to collect \$477,089 less!

30 Days.

JUNE

15

| | | Moon |
|---------------|---------------|------|
| First Quarter | 7d. 22h. 37m. | |
| Full Moon. | 1d. 18h. 33m. | |



*Those Rails, those Rails, those Rusty Rails!
Are piled from East to West—
The country meanwhile dearly pays
For rust and interest!*

| MOON | Last Quar. | 22d. | 13h. | 57m. |
|-----------|------------|------|------|------|
| New Moon, | 30d. | 7h. | 13n. | |

| D. M. | D. W. | Sun Rise | Sun Set. | Moon Rise. |
|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | Sat | 4 21 | 7 34 | 4 16 |
| 2 | Sun | 4 20 | 7 35 | 5 12 |
| 3 | Mon | 4 20 | 7 36 | 6 18 |
| 4 | Tue | 4 19 | 7 37 | 7 31 |
| 5 | W'd | 4 19 | 7 37 | 8 47 |
| 6 | Thu | 4 18 | 7 38 | 10 04 |
| 7 | Frid | 4 18 | 7 39 | 11 19 |
| 8 | Sat | 4 18 | 7 40 pm | 34 |
| 9 | Sun | 4 18 | 7 41 | 1 51 |
| 10 | Mon | 4 18 | 7 42 | 3 08 |
| 11 | Tue | 4 17 | 7 42 | 4 24 |
| 12 | W'd | 4 17 | 7 42 | 5 44 |
| 13 | Thu | 4 17 | 7 42 | 6 57 |
| 14 | Frid | 4 17 | 7 43 | 8 00 |
| 15 | Sat | 4 17 | 7 43 | 8 53 |
| 16 | Sun | 4 17 | 7 44 | 9 33 |
| 17 | Mon | 4 17 | 7 44 | 10 05 |
| 18 | Tue | 4 17 | 7 44 | 10 31 |
| 19 | W'd | 4 18 | 7 44 | 10 53 |
| 20 | Thu | 4 18 | 7 45 | 11 12 |
| 21 | Frid | 4 18 | 7 45 | 11 30 |
| 22 | Sat | 4 18 | 7 45 | 11 48 |
| 23 | Sun | 4 18 | 7 45 | a.m. |
| 24 | Mon | 4 19 | 7 46 | 0 06 |
| 25 | Tue | 4 19 | 7 46 | 0 29 |
| 26 | W'd | 4 19 | 7 46 | 0 55 |
| 27 | Thu | 4 20 | 7 46 | 1 27 |
| 28 | Frid | 4 20 | 7 46 | 2 08 |
| 29 | Sat | 4 20 | 7 46 | 3 00 |
| 30 | Sun | 4 21 | 7 46 | 4 03 |

FACTS.

1875—Judge Torrance gives judgment declaring in effect that Jette and Latlamme's Lachine Canal Job was a swindling operation. This same Latlamme has been made Minister of Justice by Mackenzie! And so the standard is elevated!

(29th) 1876—Judge Wilson declares Brown's big push letter to be a direct invitation to join in bribery and corruption! Some more elevating of the standard!

(30th) 1876—Mackenzie allows Foster to carry off 227½ tons of Government rails, and don't know whether the security given is worth anything!

ELEVATING THE STANDARD!

Mackenzie sought to gain the confidence of the country by proclaiming that his was the *party of purity*, and when he dissolved the House in 1874 he announced to the country that they were going to "elevate the standard of morality!"

THIS IS HOW HE DID IT: Major Walker spent \$10,000 in London in "putting down bribery and corruption;" Cameron of Huron confessed to spending \$6,000; Cook of Simcoe spent \$28,000 in two elections; Norris, with his "missionary money" in Lincoln; besides Shibley, Jodoine, McGregor, Irving, Wood, Devlin, Coupal, Biggar, Aylmer, Wilkes, Prevost, Higginbotham, Cushing, Tremblay, Macdonald of Cornwall, McNab, Mackenzie of Montreal, Stuart, Kerr, J. Lorn McDougall, O'Donohue, Dymond and other standard elevators all unseated for bribery and corruption!

Reader, what think you of the hypocrites who proclaimed they were "elevating the standard of morality?"

SOME MORE ELEVATING OF THE STANDARD!

One of the great doctrines which Mackenzie in Opposition was never tired of upholding was the Independence of Parliament. Electors will all remember how fiercely Blake and Mackenzie denounced Col. Gray being selected to codify the laws and paid for his services. But when Mackenzie got into power, this, with other Reform doctrines, was thrown to the winds! He subsidized the *Speaker of the House with printing contracts to the amount of \$18,648!* (Sess. Pap. 59, 1877). The printing office of which Vail of Digby and Jones of Halifax were part proprietors was subsidized with \$26,793 Post Office printing! (Sess. Pap. 59, 1877). Norris of Lincoln and his partner got contracts for carrying steel rails to the amount of \$156,186! (Pacific R. Rep. 1877, pp. 392, 395,) and they got their contract at \$6.20 per ton when another person had offered to carry them for \$6! A. G. B. Bannatyne, member for Provencher, was subsidized with large sums for various contracts, drawing \$24,051 of public money in 1877! (Pub. Accts. 1877). Besides these, there were Workman of Montreal, McLeod of Kent, and others, all drawing large sums in defiance of the Independence of Parliament Act! When his wholesale violation of the Independence of Parliament was discovered, Mackenzie PASSED A WHITEWASHING ACT to relieve his friends from the penalties incurred in violating the law! (40 Vic., chap. 2).

What do the Electors think of this great champion of the Independence of Parliament?

31 Days.

JULY.

17

MOON

3b. 02m
5b. 37mFirst Quar.
Full Moon, 14d
7d.

MOON

Last Quar. 22d. 6h. 58m
New Moon, 29d. 16h. 22m

*Oh Neebing! oh Neebing! the country's hotel,
What graceful proportions are thine!
Thy figure shall still in our mem'ries dwell—
'Tis five thousand and twenty and nine!*

| D of M. | D of W. | Sun Rise | Sun Set. | Moon Rise. | FACTS. |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|---|---|
| 1 | Mon | 4 22 | 7 45 | 5 16 | 1875—Neebing Hotel commenced. |
| 2 | Tue | 4 23 | 7 45 | 6 33 | The old rookery was sold to the Government for \$5,029, although the most liberal estimate of its value was only \$3,000! See particulars of this fraud on another page. Thus is the standard elevated! |
| 3 | W'd | 4 24 | 7 45 | 7 51 | |
| 4 | Thu | 4 24 | 7 43 | 9 09 | |
| 5 | Frid | 4 24 | 7 44 | 10 26 | |
| 6 | Sat | 4 25 | 7 44 | 11 40 | |
| 7 | Sun | 4 26 | 7 44 | pm 57 | |
| 8 | Mon | 4 27 | 7 43 | 2 14 | |
| 9 | Tue | 4 27 | 7 43 | 3 34 | |
| 10 | W'd | 4 28 | 7 42 | 4 44 | |
| 11 | Thu | 4 29 | 7 42 | 5 50 | |
| 12 | Frid | 4 30 | 7 41 | 6 45 | |
| 13 | Sat | 4 31 | 7 41 | 7 30 | |
| 14 | Sun | 4 32 | 7 40 | 8 05 | |
| 15 | Mon | 4 33 | 7 39 | 8 31 | |
| 16 | Tue | 4 34 | 7 39 | 8 56 | |
| 17 | W'd | 4 35 | 7 38 | 9 16 | |
| 18 | Thu | 4 36 | 7 37 | 9 34 | |
| 19 | Frid | 4 37 | 7 36 | 9 52 | |
| 20 | Sat | 4 38 | 7 35 | 10 11 | |
| 21 | Sun | 4 40 | 7 35 | 10 31 | |
| 22 | Mon | 4 41 | 7 34 | 10 55 | |
| 23 | Tue | 4 42 | 7 33 | 11 24 | |
| 24 | W'd | 4 43 | 7 32 | a.m. (29th) 1875—Mackenzie makes contract with Norris, member for Lincoln, and his partners, under which they receive \$67,126 of public money! (Pacific Railway Rep. 1877, p. 392.) These are the champions of the independence of Parliament! | |
| 25 | Thu | 4 44 | 7 31 | 0 01 | |
| 26 | Frid | 4 45 | 7 30 | 0 46 | |
| 27 | Sat | 4 45 | 7 29 | 1 45 | |
| 28 | Sun | 4 46 | 7 28 | 2 53 | |
| 29 | Mon | 4 47 | 7 27 | 4 10 | |
| 30 | Tue | 4 48 | 7 26 | 5 30 | |
| 31 | W'd | 4 48 | 7 25 | 6 50 | |

\$41,000 MORE GONE!

Although Mackenzie, when in opposition, was loud in declaiming about the madness of letting a contract for Pacific Railway before surveys were made, when he got into power he determined to build a line to French River, which was not necessary as part of the Pacific Railway, and was not included in the original scheme; and in such a hurry was he to let the contract to his friend ex-Senator Foster, that he *refused to have surveys made before letting the contract!* (Journals 1875, p. 220). When the line as let for contract came to be examined it was found impracticable, and had to be abandoned! (Sess. Pap. 57, 1877). Mackenzie then cancelled the contract, gave Foster back the security he had deposited, and paid him \$41,000 besides without proper authority! Here is what Sandford Fleming, Chief Engineer, says on oath:—

"Are you aware that the Order in Council requires that the payment should be made on the certificate of the Engineer, and do you hold yourself responsible for the payment of the \$41,000?—No, I have not certified for the payment of the \$41,000!"

"You have not seen the vouchers, and have not certified the payments?—No!" (App. No. 2, Journals 1877).

What do the Electors think of Mackenzie paying out their money in this way?

FRIEND FOSTER GETS SOME RAILS.

Mackenzie having agreed to subsidize the Canada Central Railway to the extent of \$12,000 per mile, his friend ex-Senator Foster had the contract, and delivered some iron rails in September and October, 1875, for which, *without any information as to their quality*, (App. No. 2, p. 16, Journals 1877,) he was allowed \$48 per ton, and \$68,000 paid on them. Mr. Reynolds testifies that he bought *steel rails* a few months after at \$37.71! (p. 31). Mr. Mussen, the engineer who laid some of these iron rails, testifies: "I consider the quality poor." "I don't think I have ever seen worse rails." (p. 28.) In June, 1876, Mr. Mackenzie loaned Foster 100 tons of these rails, but in April, 1877, an engineer was sent up to see what was taken, and it was discovered that *he had been allowed to carry off 227½ tons!* (p. 27). Although the rails were to have been returned in three months, nine months afterwards the rails were gone, and neither Mackenzie nor his Deputy knew whether the bonds they had taken in security were worth anything! (pp. 19, 24).

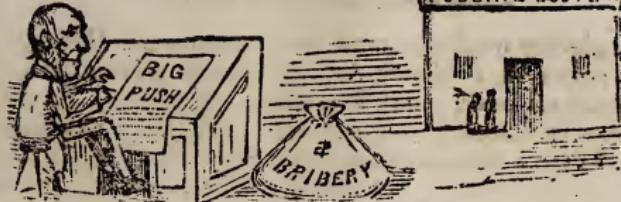
This is how the business of the country is being managed, in the interest of the Premier's friends!

MOON

First Quar. 5d. 8h. 01m
Full Moon, 12d. 18h. 58m

POLLING BOOTH

MOON

Last Quar. 20d. 22h. 50m
New Moon, 28d. 0h. 42m

*Now to his friends a letter writes
The Grit Chief Briber, Brown:
"Big Push must make! Will you be one
To handsomely come down!"*

| D of M. | D of W. | Sun Rise | Sun Set. | Moon Rise. | FACTS. |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|------------|--|
| 1 Thu | 4 49 | 7 23 | | 8 09 | 1869—Alfred Jones, in a public meeting at Halifax, declared that when the British flag was hauled down from the Citadel he would take off his hat and cheer! This is the man who has been made Minister of Militia by Mackenzie! |
| 2 Frid | 4 50 | 7 22 | | 9 28 | |
| 3 Sat | 4 51 | 7 20 | | 10 45 | |
| 4 Sun | 4 52 | 7 19 | | pm 03 | |
| 5 Mon | 4 54 | 7 17 | | 1 21 | |
| 6 Tue | 4 55 | 7 16 | | 2 35 | |
| 7 W'd | 4 56 | 7 15 | | 3 42 | |
| 8 Thu | 4 57 | 7 14 | | 4 41 | |
| 9 Frid | 4 58 | 7 12 | | 5 28 | |
| 10 Sat | 4 59 | 7 11 | | 6 13 | |
| 11 Sun | 5 00 | 7 10 | | 6 35 | |
| 12 Mon | 5 01 | 7 08 | | 7 00 | |
| 13 Tue | 5 03 | 7 07 | | 7 21 | |
| 14 W'd | 5 04 | 7 06 | | 7 40 | |
| 15 Thu | 5 05 | 7 04 | | 7 58 | 1872—Geo. Brown writes to Senator |
| 16 Frid | 5 06 | 7 02 | | 8 16 | Simpson—"Big Push," "Come |
| 17 Sat | 5 07 | 7 00 | | 8 36 | down handsomely." "Will you |
| 18 Sun | 5 08 | 6 59 | | 8 58 | be one?" This is elevating the |
| 19 Mon | 5 09 | 6 57 | | 9 24 | standard! |
| 20 Tue | 5 10 | 6 56 | | 9 56 | |
| 21 W'd | 5 12 | 6 54 | | 10 36 | |
| 22 Thu | 5 13 | 6 52 | | 11 28 | |
| 23 Frid | 5 14 | 6 51 | a.m. | | |
| 24 Sat | 5 15 | 6 49 | | 0 31 | |
| 25 Sun | 5 16 | 6 47 | | 1 43 | |
| 26 Mon | 5 17 | 6 46 | | 3 01 | |
| 27 Tue | 5 18 | 6 44 | | 4 22 | 1875—Mackenzie, under cover of |
| 28 W'd | 5 19 | 6 42 | | 5 43 | new Insolvent Act, set aside old |
| 29 Thu | 5 20 | 6 40 | | 7 04 | Official Assignees to make room |
| 30 Frid | 5 21 | 6 39 | | 8 25 | for favorites! This is introducing |
| 31 Sat | 5 22 | 6 38 | | 9 45 | the Yankee system. |

THE NEEBING SWINDLE.

Every elector ought to read the exposure of this notorious swindle given in evidence before Senate Committee. It is there sworn on oath, that Davidson, (of Oliver, Davidson & Co.,) knew in January or February, 1875, that the town plot of Fort William was selected as terminus for Pacific Railway, (p. 120,) while Brown, another partner, knew in winter of 1874-5. (p. 17.) But the firm had a saw-mill there, and in July, 1875, *six months after they knew it was wanted for the railway*, they conceived the brilliant idea of putting up a lot of their culls (p. 112,) and common lumber in the shape of a hotel, and selling it to the Government at an enormous price! The builder was notified by a number of people, and *by a railway engineer*, that he was trespassing on the land reserved for the railway, but Oliver told him to keep on! (p. 113.) The swindle thus deliberately planned was well carried out. When the valuators came to it, *they took whatever accounts Oliver, Davidson & Co. liked to hand in, without taking any step to verify them*, (p. 6,) and \$5029 was allowed for this unfinished rookery! Here are some specimens of the accounts:— 15,872 ft. flooring charged, although only lower floor (taking 1920 feet,) and part of upper floor laid; 23 boxes and 252 panes of glass charged, though only four windows were in; 44 doors charged, but 24 delivered, and only 10 used; doors charged \$2.75, worth \$1.50; 43 pairs sash charged, only 38 delivered—charged \$1.50 per pair, worth 60c.; 16 tins white lead charged, which were used in another building; and so on, through the list! (pp. 7, 8, 110, 111, 112.) To show how careless the valuators were in examining the accounts,—when they were being investigated by committee a year and a half after it was discovered that the land on which the hotel stands was charged for twice! (p. 8.) The highest estimate of the building is \$3000! (pp. 113, 149.) Even the valuators would not allow such a palpable fraud, and made this report:—

"In the claim of the Neebing Hotel Company, we are not prepared to recognize the erection of this hotel, commenced in July, 1875, about six months after the reservation of the property had been made." (p. 38.)

But notwithstanding this report, the Government helped the swindle through and paid the money!

Electors, what think you of the Neebing swindle?

The *Globe* and the *Grits* used to denounce C. J. Brydges as an incompetent railway manager;—when they got into power made him Manager of Government Railways at \$8,000 a year!

MOON
Full Moon, 11d. 10h. 23m.
First Quar. 2d. 15h. 08m.

MOON
Last Quar. 15d. 13h. 13m.
New Moon, 26d. 8h. 53m.



*Cartwright shows how morality
Is elevated well,
When we in England and at home
Two diff'rent stories tell!*

| D of M. | D of W. | Sun Rise | Sun Set. | Moon Rise. | FACTS. |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|--|--------|
| 1 Sun | 5 23 | 6 36 | 11 05 | | |
| 2 Mon | 5 24 | 6 34 | pm 23 | | |
| 3 Tue | 5 26 | 6 32 | 1 35 | | |
| 4 W'd | 5 27 | 6 31 | 2 36 | | |
| 5 Thu | 5 28 | 6 29 | 3 27 | | |
| 6 Frid | 5 29 | 6 27 | 4 07 | | |
| 7 Sat | 5 30 | 6 25 | 4 39 | | |
| 8 Sun | 5 31 | 6 24 | 5 05 | | |
| 9 Mon | 5 32 | 6 22 | 5 26 | | |
| 10 Tue | 5 33 | 6 20 | 5 46 | 1874—Major Walker unseated in London. Over \$10,000 spent to "put down bribery and corruption!" "Come along, John, we have lots of money!" | |
| 11 W'd | 5 35 | 6 18 | 6 04 | | |
| 12 Thu | 5 36 | 6 16 | 6 23 | | |
| 13 Frid | 5 37 | 6 14 | 6 41 | | |
| 14 Sat | 5 38 | 6 12 | 7 01 | | |
| 15 Sun | 5 39 | 6 11 | 7 27 | (22nd) 1877—Cartwright insults Highlanders by declaring that Sir John Macdonald and Senator Macpherson are thieves because they are descended from a Highland clan, and "their predatory instincts are hereditary!" | |
| 16 Mon | 5 41 | 6 09 | 7 57 | | |
| 17 Tue | 5 42 | 6 07 | 8 32 | | |
| 18 W'd | 5 43 | 6 05 | 9 20 | | |
| 19 Thu | 5 44 | 6 03 | 10 16 | | |
| 20 Frid | 5 45 | 6 01 | 11 23 | | |
| 21 Sat | 5 46 | 6 00 | a.m. | | |
| 22 Sun | 5 47 | 5 58 | 0 35 | 1877—Mr. Cartwright, at Aylmer, unblushingly parades his "two-faced shield"—silver side for British capitalists, brazen side for Canadian electors! (<i>Globe</i> , Oct. 23, 1877.) This part of his speech is carefully suppressed in the volume of Picnic Speeches! | |
| 23 Mon | 5 48 | 5 56 | 1 54 | | |
| 24 Tue | 5 50 | 5 54 | 3 12 | | |
| 25 W'd | 5 51 | 5 52 | 4 32 | | |
| 26 Thu | 5 52 | 5 50 | 5 55 | | |
| 27 Frid | 5 53 | 5 49 | 7 17 | | |
| 28 Sat | 5 54 | 5 47 | 8 40 | | |
| 29 Sun | 5 55 | 5 45 | 10 02 | | |
| 30 Mon | 5 56 | 5 43 | 11 19 | | |

THE INGONISH HARBOR JOB!

In 1873, Sir John Macdonald's government let a contract for Ingonis Harbor works to F. W. McKenzie for the sum of \$78,208.60. In 1874, after Mackenzie's Government came into power, the contract was transferred by the original contractor to John Ross (a relative of the Minister of Militia,) and James McKay. (Sess. Pap. 67, 1877.) From that time the dealings in connection with this contract appear to be of a most extraordinary nature. Although by the contract the work was to be completed by 31st December, 1874, no attempt was made to get it done at that time, and it was not finished till end of 1876, or beginning of 1877! In September, 1876, Mr. Ross resigned his contract to run as Grit candidate in Victoria, N.S., but Mackenzie kept his resignation in suspense till he was defeated, and then permitted him to resume contract! Although the contract bound the contractor to "make good at his own expense any damage" "by storms or from any cause whatever, during the progress of the work;" when a portion of the pier was carried away by a storm, instead of compelling the contractors to repair it according to their contract, Mackenzie allowed them to abandon that part, and shorten the pier! *The final result was, that instead of 700 feet of pier, the contractors only built 565 feet, yet they were paid the full amount of their contract (\$78,208,) and \$3,643 for extras!*

☞ This is the way in which friends of the Government are compelled to fulfil their contracts!

On the 19th of May, 1874, Mackenzie got a resolution passed authorizing him to make a gift of the Truro and Pictou branch of the Intercolonial (52 miles) to any Company that would extend the line into Cape Breton; but the Premier had those notorious Pacific Steel Rails to use up, and *after deciding to give this branch away he took up the iron rails and re-laid it with steel,* (Public Works Rep. 1877, p. 167,) thus laying out in the neighbourhood of a quarter of a million, to be given as a gift to a private Company, in addition to what was originally contemplated! While Mackenzie is thus re-laying with steel a branch which is to be given away, *the old iron rails are considered good enough to lay on other feeders to the Intercolonial!* (Public Works Rep. 1876, p. 63.) If iron rails are good enough to lay on new lines, they ought to be good enough to repair a road to be given away!

☞ Let the electors say what they think of this style of throwing away their property!

31 Days.

OCTOBER.

23

| | | | | MOON |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|------------|
| D of M. | D of W. | Sun Rise | Sun Set. | Moon Rise. |
| 1 | Tue | 5 58 | 5 41 | pm 27 |
| 2 | W'd | 5 59 | 5 40 | 1 23 |
| 3 | Thu | 6 00 | 5 38 | 2 07 |
| 4 | Frid | 6 01 | 5 36 | 2 41 |
| 5 | Sat | 6 02 | 5 34 | 3 09 |
| 6 | Sun | 6 04 | 5 32 | 3 32 |
| 7 | Mon | 6 05 | 5 31 | 3 52 |
| 8 | Tue | 6 06 | 5 29 | 4 10 |
| 9 | W'd | 6 07 | 5 27 | 4 28 |
| 10 | Thu | 6 08 | 5 25 | 4 47 |
| 11 | Frid | 6 10 | 5 24 | 5 08 |
| 12 | Sat | 6 11 | 5 22 | 5 31 |
| 13 | Sun | 6 12 | 5 20 | 6 00 |
| 14 | Mon | 6 13 | 5 19 | 6 35 |
| 15 | Tue | 6 14 | 5 17 | 7 17 |
| 16 | W'd | 6 15 | 5 15 | 8 08 |
| 17 | Thu | 6 17 | 5 13 | 9 10 |
| 18 | Frid | 6 18 | 5 11 | 10 19 |
| 19 | Sat | 6 20 | 5 10 | 11 32 |
| 20 | Sun | 6 21 | 5 09 | a.m. |
| 21 | Mon | 6 22 | 5 07 | 0 48 |
| 22 | Tue | 6 24 | 5 06 | 2 05 |
| 23 | W'd | 6 25 | 5 04 | 3 23 |
| 24 | Thu | 6 26 | 5 03 | 4 44 |
| 25 | Frid | 6 27 | 5 01 | 6 07 |
| 26 | Sat | 6 28 | 5 00 | 7 31 |
| 27 | Sun | 6 29 | 4 58 | 8 52 |
| 28 | Mon | 6 30 | 4 57 | 10 07 |
| 29 | Tue | 6 32 | 4 55 | 11 10 |
| 30 | W'd | 6 34 | 4 54 | pm 01 |
| 31 | Thu | 6 35 | 4 53 | 0 40 |



*Now Simpson makes a big push,
 'Mong South Ontario men,
 And changes Tories into Grits
 By "mesmerizing" them!*

| | | MOON | Last Quar. 19d. | 1h. | 52m |
|--|--|------|-----------------|------|-----|
| | | | New Moon, 25d. | 17h. | 41m |

| | | | | | FACTS. |
|----|------|------|------|-------|--|
| 1 | Tue | 5 58 | 5 41 | pm 27 | |
| 2 | W'd | 5 59 | 5 40 | 1 23 | |
| 3 | Thu | 6 00 | 5 38 | 2 07 | |
| 4 | Frid | 6 01 | 5 36 | 2 41 | 1877—Mackenzie asks amnesty for O'Donohue, in defiance of Parliament, after having twice called on his followers to vote it down in the House! (Journals 1876, p. 193; Journals 1877, p. 255.) |
| 5 | Sat | 6 02 | 5 34 | 3 09 | |
| 6 | Sun | 6 04 | 5 32 | 3 32 | |
| 7 | Mon | 6 05 | 5 31 | 3 52 | |
| 8 | Tue | 6 06 | 5 29 | 4 10 | |
| 9 | W'd | 6 07 | 5 27 | 4 28 | |
| 10 | Thu | 6 08 | 5 25 | 4 47 | |
| 11 | Frid | 6 10 | 5 24 | 5 08 | |
| 12 | Sat | 6 11 | 5 22 | 5 31 | |
| 13 | Sun | 6 12 | 5 20 | 6 00 | |
| 14 | Mon | 6 13 | 5 19 | 6 35 | |
| 15 | Tue | 6 14 | 5 17 | 7 17 | (27th) 1877—Laurier, having accepted office in Ministry, is routed in Drummond and Arthabasca! |
| 16 | W'd | 6 15 | 5 15 | 8 08 | Majority of 238 changed to minority of 29—this is the people's estimate of Mackenzie's Government! |
| 17 | Thu | 6 17 | 5 13 | 9 10 | |
| 18 | Frid | 6 18 | 5 11 | 10 19 | |
| 19 | Sat | 6 20 | 5 10 | 11 32 | |
| 20 | Sun | 6 21 | 5 09 | a.m. | |
| 21 | Mon | 6 22 | 5 07 | 0 48 | |
| 22 | Tue | 6 24 | 5 06 | 2 05 | |
| 23 | W'd | 6 25 | 5 04 | 3 23 | |
| 24 | Thu | 6 26 | 5 03 | 4 44 | |
| 25 | Frid | 6 27 | 5 01 | 6 07 | |
| 26 | Sat | 6 28 | 5 00 | 7 31 | |
| 27 | Sun | 6 29 | 4 58 | 8 52 | |
| 28 | Mon | 6 30 | 4 57 | 10 07 | 1877—Senator Simpson admits in Court that he "mesmerized" electors in a room! Another phase of standard elevating! |
| 29 | Tue | 6 32 | 4 55 | 11 10 | |
| 30 | W'd | 6 34 | 4 54 | pm 01 | |
| 31 | Thu | 6 35 | 4 53 | 0 40 | |

ANOTHER \$30,000 GONE!

In the beginning of January, 1874, Mr. Mackenzie received tenders for the Goderich Harbor Works. The lowest tender was that of John S. Tolton of Walkerton, \$182,630; but notwithstanding that he offered ample security, his tender was rejected, and the contract was given to D. Moore & Co., of Walkerton, at \$212,540, thus absolutely throwing away \$29,910! (Sess. Paper 75, 1877.) In February, 1877, three years afterwards, when the matter had been discussed in the House, Mr. Page, an official of the Department, writes a letter to explain why Tolton did not get the contract, and the reasons there stated are, that "some trouble was taken to ascertain whether he was a person acquainted with such work, but no information could be obtained about him;" also that "the other surety offered was Henry Tolton, a farmer of Eramosa," and they were afraid that "Mr. Tolton might also be a farmer!" (Sess. Pap. 75, 1877, p. 15.) How much "trouble" was taken, may be judged from the fact that although they knew Mr. Tolton lived at Walkerton, and must be known to the leading men in the County of Bruce, there is not a single letter or telegram from the Department making enquiries about him, while on the other hand, D. Stirton, Esq., Postmaster of Guelph, (and well known to the Premier,) sent the following telegram on January 4th 1874, which for some reason is omitted from the documents published:—

"To the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Minister of Public Works, Ottawa:
"I understand that John Tolton, of Walkerton, has tendered for the Goderich Harbor Works. Mr. Tolton is a thorough, practical, honest and reliable man, financially able and accustomed to the construction of public works. The securities named are reliable, "sound men."

"D. STIRTON."

In addition to this, *this same Mr. Tolton got the contract for Meaford harbor works*, and according to Mr. Mackenzie's own report, "satisfactorily performed" the work! (Pub. Works Rep. 1875, p. 33.) As to Mr. Moore, there appear to have been no enquiries whether he was acquainted with such work, no statements to that effect, and no apprehension that he might be a farmer—he had at a previous election deserted his party and supported Blake, who now introduced him as "my friend Moore," (Sess. Pap. 75,) which was apparently sufficient!

For year ending June, 1873, under Sir John Macdonald, the Montreal Custom House collected \$5,017,207, at an expense of \$87,733. (Pub. Acc. p. 5. In 1877, under Mackenzie, they had run the expenses up to \$117,989 for collecting \$3,869,704, (Pub. Acc. p. 5,) or \$30,256 more for collecting \$1,147,503 less!

| | MOON |
|-------------|---------------|
| First Quar. | 1d 16h. 33m. |
| Full Moon, | 9d. 21h. 16m. |

| MOON | Last Quar. | 17d. 12h. 42m. |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| New Moon, | 24d. 3h. 53m. | |



*Still doth he "mix and muddle,"
And still deficits come;
Till in despair he tears his hair,
Then tries another loan!*

| D of M. | D of W. | Sun Rise | Sun Set. | Moon Rise. | FACTS. |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Frid | 6 36 | 4 51 | 1 11 | | |
| 2 Sat | 6 38 | 4 50 | 1 35 | | |
| 3 Sun | 6 39 | 4 49 | 1 57 | | |
| 4 Mon | 6 40 | 4 47 | 2 16 | | |
| 5 Tue | 6 42 | 4 46 | 2 34 | | |
| 6 W'd | 6 43 | 4 45 | 2 53 | | |
| 7 Thu | 6 44 | 4 44 | 3 13 | | |
| 8 Frid | 6 45 | 4 42 | 3 36 | 1876—Cartwright sells £2,500,000 | sterling of Dominion bonds at 91 |
| 9 Sat | 6 47 | 4 41 | 4 03 | | when they were quoted at 94 to |
| 10 Sun | 6 48 | 4 40 | 4 35 | | 95! |
| 11 Mon | 6 49 | 4 39 | 5 14 | | |
| 12 Tue | 6 51 | 4 38 | 6 06 | | |
| 13 W'd | 6 52 | 4 37 | 7 04 | (10th) 1874—H. H. Cook, of North | |
| 14 Thu | 6 53 | 4 36 | 8 11 | Simcoe, another of the standard | |
| 15 Frid | 6 55 | 4 35 | 9 22 | elevators, unseated for bribery! | |
| 16 Sat | 6 56 | 4 34 | 10 34 | Confessed to spending \$28,000 in | |
| 17 Sun | 6 57 | 4 33 | a.m. | two elections! This is purity! | |
| 18 Mon | 6 58 | 4 32 | 0 02 | | |
| 19 Tue | 7 00 | 4 31 | 1 03 | | |
| 20 W'd | 7 01 | 4 30 | 2 20 | | |
| 21 Thu | 7 02 | 4 29 | 3 39 | | |
| 22 Frid | 7 03 | 4 29 | 5 00 | | |
| 23 Sat | 7 05 | 4 28 | 6 22 | | |
| 24 Sun | 7 06 | 4 27 | 7 40 | | |
| 25 Mon | 7 07 | 4 27 | 8 51 | | |
| 26 Tue | 7 08 | 4 26 | 9 48 | | |
| 27 W'd | 7 10 | 4 26 | 10 34 | | |
| 28 Thu | 7 11 | 4 26 | 11 08 | | |
| 29 Frid | 7 12 | 4 25 | 11 37 | | |
| 30 Sat | 7 13 | 4 25 | 11 59 | | |

A SAMPLE STATEMENT.

On 2nd July, 1877, at Newmarket, Mr. Cartwright denounced the re-adjustment of the debts of the Provinces, declaring how hard Mr. Mackenzie and himself had worked against it—"We did all in our power to prevent it, * * it "was an act of the grossest folly to saddle ourselves with "nearly one million additional to our permanent debt." (Picnic Speeches, p. 47.) The Journals show that they never moved a single amendment, and so far from their party opposing it, eight of their colleagues (Burpee, Cauchon, Coffin, Derion, Fournier, Geoffrion, Jones, Pelletier and Ross,) voted for the bill, while only one (D. A. Macdonald,) voted against it! (Journals, 1873, p. 420.)

¶ The Finance Minister who boasts of presenting one statement to British capitalists and another to the Canadian public, cannot expect people now to take his assertions on trust—they are apt to look and see which side of the shield he is presenting!

MORE CONSISTENCY!

When in Opposition, Mackenzie and Blake used to insist on the House getting full particulars of where money was to be expended before voting it. In the Ontario House in 1869, Blake and his followers moved an amendment to the item for Drainage, that it be referred back for the purpose of specifying certain localities and improvements to which, or some of which, the sum would be applied, so as not to leave so large a sum of money to be expended at the mere will of the Executive, without a vote appropriating the same, as far as possible, to particular works. (Journals, p. 145). In 1878, Mackenzie asked \$110,000 for dredging, without stating where it was to be expended. Mr. Stephenson moved to have particular works specified, copying almost word for word the resolution moved by Opposition in Ontario, but Mackenzie and Blake, with their followers, voted it down! (Votes and Proceedings, p. 393).

¶ This is another specimen of "carrying out in power the principles advocated in Opposition!"

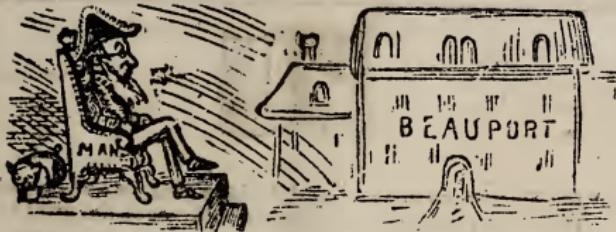
For the year ending 30th June, 1873, Sir John Macdonald collected \$4,527,287 of Excise revenue at an expense of \$171,704, or about \$3.79 per \$100. (Pub. Acc. p. 13.) For year ending June, 1877, Mackenzie's government took \$211,157 to collect \$4,973,951, or about \$4.24 per \$100! (Pub. Acc. p. 15.)

MOON.

Last Quarter. 16d. 21d. 26m.

First Moon. 9d. 14d. 19m.

1d. 11th. 20m.



*Though Cauchon now sits in a Governor's chair,
His thoughts they are not to be driven
From visions of Beauport, reminding him still
How the Grits said he "smelled unto heaven!"*

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| MOON | New Moon, 23d. 16h. 07m |
| First Quar. | 31d. 8h. 40m |

| D of M. | D of W. | Sun Rise | Sun Set. | Moon Rise. |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|--|
| 1 Sun | 7 14 | 4 25 | 0 20 | |
| 2 Mon | 7 15 | 4 24 | 0 38 | |
| 3 Tue | 7 16 | 4 24 | 0 57 | 1877—Mackenzie makes "smell to |
| 4 W'd | 7 17 | 4 24 | 1 17 | heaven" Cauchon Governor of |
| 5 Thu | 7 18 | 4 24 | 1 38 | Manitoba! Thus is the standard |
| 6 Frid | 7 19 | 4 24 | 2 04 | of purity elevated! |
| 7 Sat | 7 20 | 4 24 | 2 35 | 1875—Mackenzie takes the noto- |
| 8 Sun | 7 21 | 4 24 | 3 13 | rious Cauchon into his Cabinet! |
| 9 Mon | 7 22 | 4 23 | 4 00 | 1872—The <i>Globe</i> declares that Cau- |
| 10 Tue | 7 23 | 4 23 | 4 57 | chon's jobbery "is rank and |
| 11 W'd | 7 24 | 4 23 | 6 03 | smells to heaven!" |
| 12 Thu | 7 25 | 4 24 | 7 13 | |
| 13 Frid | 7 26 | 4 24 | 8 26 | |
| 14 Sat | 7 26 | 4 24 | 9 39 | |
| 15 Sun | 7 27 | 4 24 | 10 52 | |
| 16 Mon | 7 28 | 4 25 | a.m. | |
| 17 Tue | 7 28 | 4 25 | 0 08 | |
| 18 W'd | 7 29 | 4 25 | 1 23 | |
| 19 Thu | 7 29 | 4 26 | 2 39 | |
| 20 Frid | 7 30 | 4 26 | 3 58 | |
| 21 Sat | 7 31 | 4 27 | 5 16 | |
| 22 Sun | 7 31 | 4 27 | 6 30 | |
| 23 Mon | 7 32 | 4 28 | 7 33 | |
| 24 Tue | 7 32 | 4 28 | 8 23 | |
| 25 W'd | 7 32 | 4 29 | 9 03 | |
| 26 Thu | 7 33 | 4 30 | 9 33 | |
| 27 Frid | 7 33 | 4 30 | 10 00 | |
| 28 Sat | 7 33 | 4 31 | 10 22 | |
| 29 Sun | 7 33 | 4 32 | 10 42 | |
| 30 Mon | 7 34 | 4 32 | 11 01 | |
| 31 Tue | 7 34 | 4 33 | 11 20 | |

FACTS.

1877—Mackenzie makes "smell to heaven" Cauchon Governor of Manitoba! Thus is the standard of purity elevated!

1875—Mackenzie takes the notorious Cauchon into his Cabinet!

1872—The *Globe* declares that Cauchon's jobbery "is rank and smells to heaven!"



*"If all unite, as once we did, to keep that flag unfurled,
Britannia yet may fearless bid defiance to the world!"*

But we have traitors amongst us who would pull down that flag, because as the emblem of Britain's might it stands in the way of their base designs! Alfred Jones, now made Minister of Militia by Mackenzie, in a Public Meeting at Halifax, declared *he would take off his hat and cheer when the British flag was hauled down!* That loyal old soldier, General Sir Hastings Doyle, who was Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia at the time, could not tolerate traitors to the flag he had fought for, and thus wrote of Jones:—

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Halifax, March 1, 1871.

"MY DEAR TUPPER.—More about my friend (?) Alfred Jones! Here with I send an account of the meeting at which he made use of the disloyal expression that 'when the British flag is hauled down from the citadel he would take off his hat and cheer.' The judges who were present most distinctly heard him say so, and Thomson, (Howe's son-in-law,) and others who were at the meeting all declare to his having made use of those expressions, and that his whole speech was of a most inflammatory nature. The occasion of his making use of the above named disloyal harangue, was at the meeting held to prevent the Governor General receiving an address, or being in any way recognized by the Local Government, who strictly abided by their decision. I have telegraphed you to-day to remind you of this speech, so that when he makes his appearance at Ottawa you may not throw your arms around him and embrace him. I do not venture to dictate to others what line they should adopt towards persons who publicly preach disloyalty, but it is but right that I should remind my friends at Ottawa that he was guilty of making that speech, and that I have sent him to Coventry ever since.

"Vail, who is somehow or other related to him, came to me some time ago, to say that what he (Jones) did utter was in the heat of the moment, and that he never intended to say what had been attributed to him—that what he meant to say was that he would cheer when the British flag was hauled down from the citadel, because Nova Scotia could then fight Canada and shake off her yoke, but this he did not add because his voice was drowned with hisses and hooting. I told Mr. Vail that I would not sit at the same table with him until he publicly denied his disloyal sentiments, but he has never done so. If he would even now do so publicly at Ottawa, I would make bygones be bygones. Yours sincerely,

"HASTINGS DOYLE."

The Judges of the Supreme Court were present, but promptly got up and left the meeting to mark their disapprobation of the traitor's speech. Here is what Chief Justice Young and Judge Desbarres say:—

"In August, 1869, the then Governor General, Sir John Young, was expected at Halifax on an official visit. It was the first official visit of her Majesty's representative since the passage of the Dominion Act. A meeting was called by the Mayor to make arrangements for the reception of his Excellency, and the Judges of the Supreme Courts, having conferred together, thought it their duty to attend and take part in the proceedings. They went, therefore, in a body to the City Council Chamber. In the course of the discussion that ensued, Mr. Jones addressed the meeting, using very warm language, to which the Judges listened in silence, till he uttered these words: 'When the British flag is hauled down from the Citadel Hill I shall take off my hat and cheer.' Four of the Judges, the late Judge Johnson, the late Judge Dodd, the Chief Justice, and Judge Desbarres, at once rose from their seats and left the room without saying a word, but to mark their strong disapprobation of so disloyal a sentiment. This fact was witnessed, and the objectionable speech was heard by a crowded audience, and if any one was daring enough to question so memorable an occurrence, it could be easily and abundantly proved.

(Signed)

"W. YOUNG,

"W. S. DESBARRES.

"Halifax, Feb. 18, '78."

This is the man whom Mackenzie has taken into the Government and made Minister of Militia!

Let the loyal electors of the Dominion say how they regard the taking of this traitor into the Cabinet!

SUPPRESSING RETURNS.

On the 2nd of March, 1876, on motion of Dr Tupper, an order of the House was issued for an important return relating to the tenders for Steel Rails and other information concerning them. (Journals, p. 98.) On the return being received, it was referred to the Joint Committee on Printing, which is the proper authority to decide whether it should be printed. The Committee reported that it should be printed, (Journals p. 296,) and the House adopted the report (p. 305.) But in defiance of the order of the House the publication of these important documents has been suppressed! To add to the offence, the suppression is attempted to be covered up by a falsehood! In the volume of sessional papers, after indicating the title of this return, it is stated that "in accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above returns are not printed," (Sess. Pap. 65,) when the recommendation was the reverse!

Electors, what think you of this style of suppressing information? Is this "conducting public affairs by practices which will bear the light of day?"

A MILLION OR TWO THROWN AWAY.

In December, 1874, and January and February, 1875, MacKenzie made contracts for 50,000 tons of Steel Rails for the Pacific Railway, before he had a single contract which required rails let on the railway, (Pacific Railway Rep. pp. 385-7,) and years before the great bulk of them will be required! He purchased in a falling market at an average of \$54 per ton delivered in Montreal, and in 1876 steel rails were bought delivered at Prescott for \$37.71 per ton! (Evidence of Thos. Reynolds, App. Journals 1877, p. 31.) Allowing \$1.71 for extra freight to Prescott, this would make a difference of \$1 per ton, or *Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars which Mackenzie has squandered* in his haste to put a good contract in the way of Cooper, Fairman & Co! But this is not all—in January, 1877, about two years after the purchase, only 2,295 tons have been used in the Pacific Railway, (Sess. Pap. 77, 1877,) and January, 1878, *three years after, only 6,210 tons have been used!* (Public Works Rep. 1877, p. 189.) **5077 TONS OF THESE RAILS ARE FILED UP ON THE WHARVES AT NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA,** (Sess. Pap. 77, 1877,) AND TO THE PRESENT DAY THERE IS NOT EVEN A SIGN OF COMMENCING THE RAILWAY THERE! During 1877 (see above) only 3915 tons were laid on the Pacific, and *at that rate it would take about thirteen years to use up 50,000 tons!* Meanwhile, rust and interest tell their expensive tale. The amount paid in England for rails and fastenings was \$2,923,917, (Sess. Pap. 77,) and for inland transport \$428,452, (Pacific Railway Report 1877, pp. 391-5,) making an aggregate of \$3,352,369, on which say at 5 per cent. *interest runs on at the rate of \$167,618 per annum!* How many years it will be yet before the account is closed by using the rails, nobody knows, but with loss on first cost, interest, rust, &c., it is safe to say *the country will lose in the neighborhood of two millions before this job or blunder is through with!*

Electors, isn't it about time we got rid of such blundering?

Though Mackenzie and his party declared that the Pacific Railway was almost too huge an undertaking for Canada; yet as soon as he got into power, instead of using our resources to build the railway proper, he subsidized the Canada Central \$1,440,000, and proposed to add the unnecessary Georgian Bay Branch and 65 miles of railway on Vancouver Island, at a cost of several millions more! The latter was opposed by Blake, and thrown out by the Senate.

SACRIFICING OUR BONDS.

In the fall of 1876, Cartwright went to England to negotiate a loan of \$12,166,666, (£2,500,000 stg.) When he get there he found Canadian 4 per cents quoted at 94½ to 95½. (*London Times*, Oct. 31,) but instead of asking offers to see how much he can get for them, a day or two after he *deliberately sits down and writes an advertisement offering our bonds for 91, three or four per cent. below what they are quoted in the market!* (Sess. Pap. 39, 1877.) But that is not all, he only asks the money for the bonds in instalments—5 per cent. on application, 15 per cent. on allotment, 20 per cent on 31st January, 1877, 20 per cent. on 27th March, 20 per cent. on 25th May, and 11 per cent. on 25th July,—but *pays interest on the whole amount from 1st November, 1876*; that is, *pays interest for money he has not got, AND ACTUALLY ALLOWS THE SIX MONTHS' INTEREST UP TO 1ST MAY, TO BE DEDUCTED FROM THE INSTALMENT TO BE PAID ON 25TH MAY!* (Sess. Pap. 39, 1877.) Was ever such a transaction heard of before? The loan was closed on 8th November, and the *London Times* of next evening thus speaks of it:—

"The applications for the new Canadian loan have been, as we already intimated, largely in excess of the amount offered, it being considered cheap, and therefore easily retatable at a premium."

While the London correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphs, "the amount of the loan was subscribed three times over!" (*Globe Nov. 9.*) When the London money lenders found a Finance Minister from Canada so crazy as to sacrifice bonds in this style, is it to be wondered there was a rush for them? It is difficult to estimate the exact loss to the Dominion by this transaction, but taking say only 2 per cent. thrown away by offering too low, \$243,333; interest paid for money before it was received, about \$176,200; or a total of above \$419,500 lost to the Dominion through Cartwright's folly!

Farmers, if any of you sent a servant to town with wheat, and instead of going on to the market to get the highest offer he could, he voluntarily offered it at 91c., when it was quoted in the papers at 94c. to 95c., and took his pay in instalments ranging over eight or nine months, would you not dismiss him instantly? What will you do with the Finance Minister who has sold your bonds in a similar fashion?

Rails bought 1875, 50,000 tons or 555 miles—Railway under contract, 1878, 3 years after, only 309 miles! (P. Works Rep. p. 189.)

ELECTORS OF CANADA!

The foregoing Facts and Figures (which are but a few of what might be given,) are not mere random assertions against the Government, but have every one been carefully sought out from the official documents. THINK OVER THEM—compare them with the Journals of the House, with the Sessional Papers and other official records, satisfy yourselves that every statement herein contained is true, and then ask yourselves the question—*Was it for this we placed Mackenzie in power?* You who honestly believed that Mackenzie was going to introduce a better era, how has he fulfilled your expectations? Have not broken pledges, abandoned principles, reckless squandering and unparalleled blundering marked every year of the four or five he has been in office? You are about to be called upon to give your verdict—think seriously over it! Can you approve the coalition with Cauchon, the Neebing swindle, or the numerous other transactions in which Mackenzie has shown his utter disregard of the principles he once professed? Will you, by approving them, show to the world that you are ready to abandon your principles at the beck of a leader, that your desire for Reform has been a mockery, and your professions of purity a sham—or will you teach him the lesson that though leaders may abandon their principles and disregard their professions, there is a sterling integrity in the hearts of the people which resents such shameless desertion, and will assuredly condemn the perpetrators of it? *Let your honest convictions speak out, and say which course you will take!*

This Almanac is issued from the office of the OWEN SOUND TIMES, the publisher of which offers a REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for proof that will upset the substantial correctness of any statement contained in it.

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